

What Do Mutational Signatures Tell Us About Heritable Risk Factors and Targeted Therapy?

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9th Annual Clinical Cancer and Genomics Conference

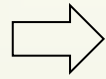
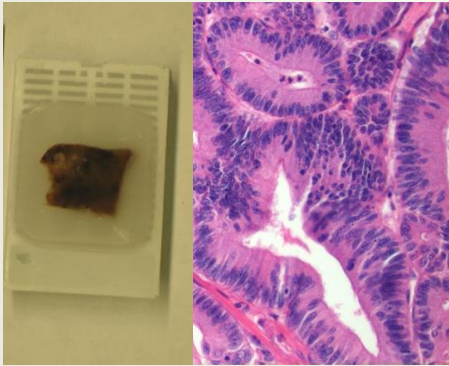
April 17, 2020

Disclosure Information

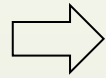
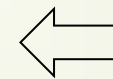
Consultant for Promega, AstraZeneca

Interplay

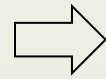
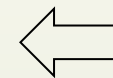
Tumor



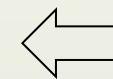
Targeted Therapy



Cancer Syndrome Screening



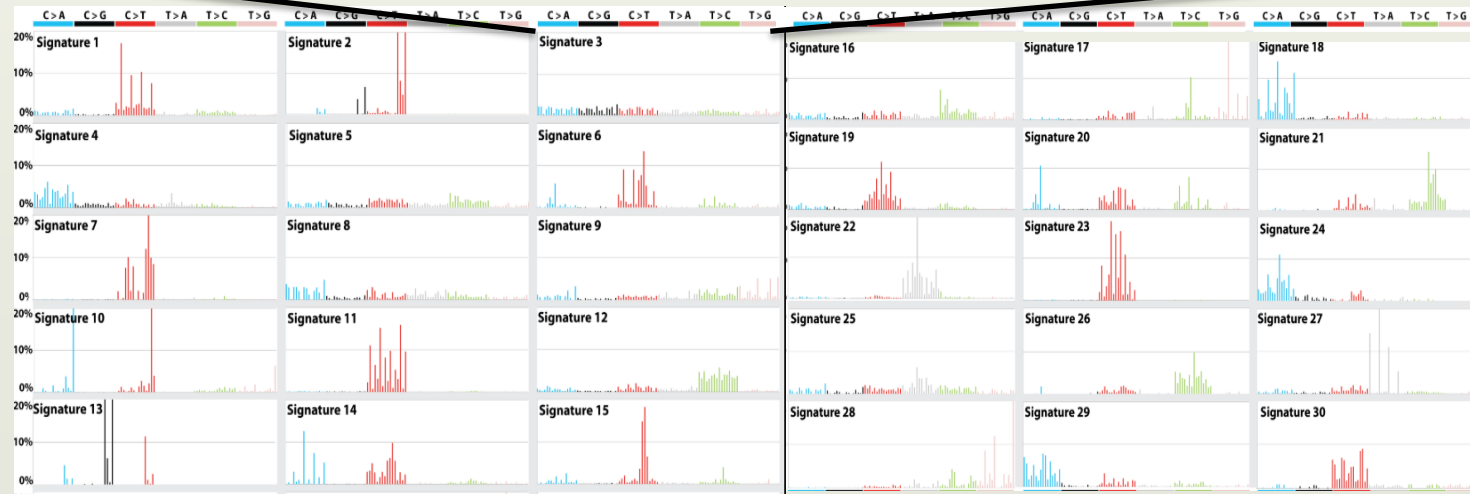
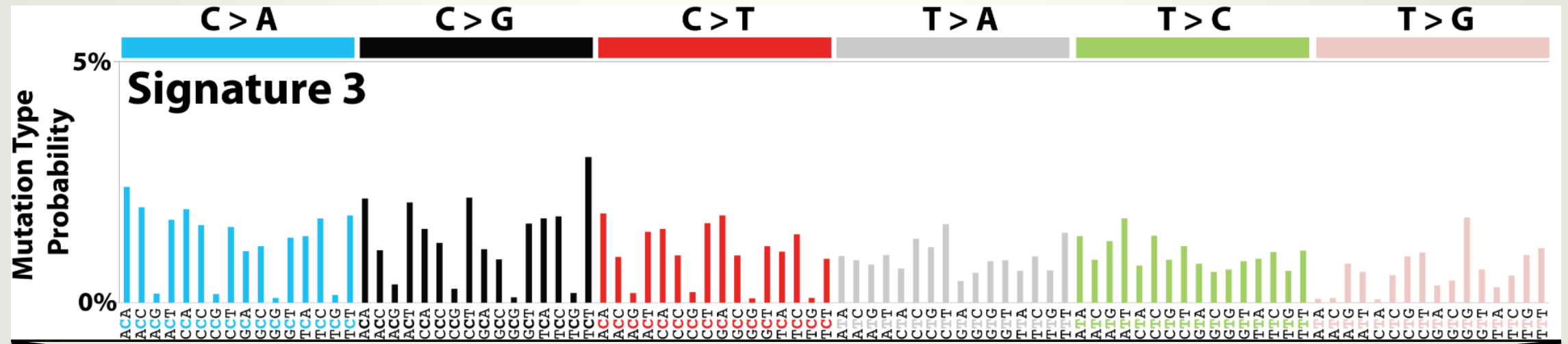
Variant Interpretation



Germline

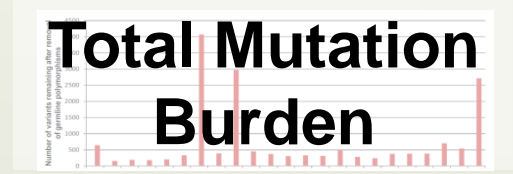
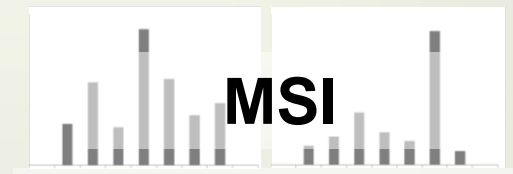
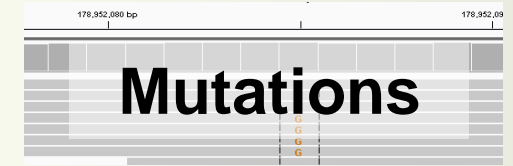


What Are Mutation Signatures?



Testing Approach at UW

- **Germline and tumor paired sequencing**
- DNA repair-focused NGS panel – **exons *AND* introns**



Patient-Tailored
Expert Interpretation

Actionable Mutation Signatures

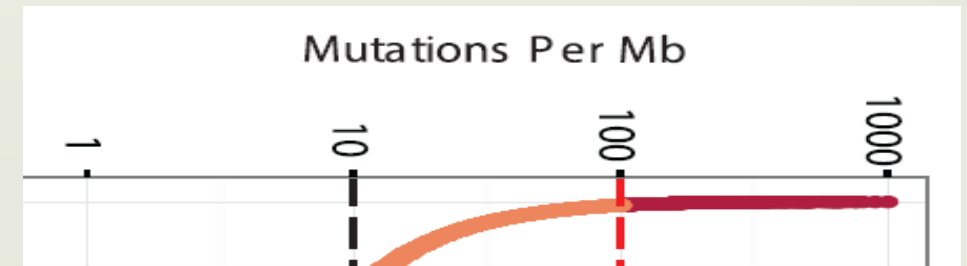
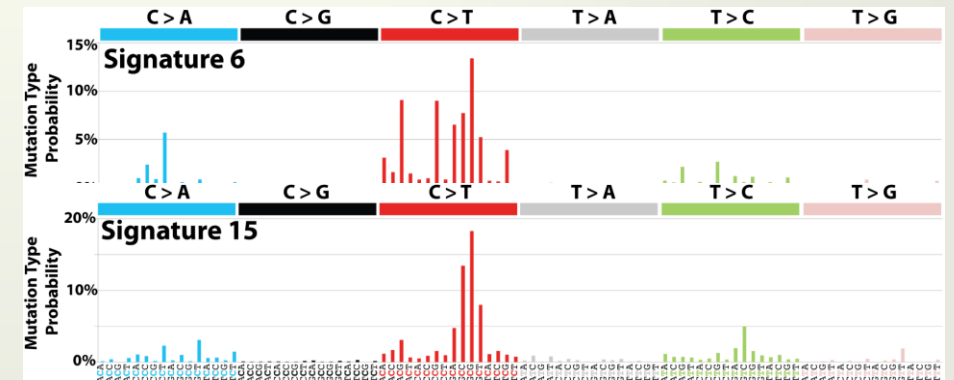
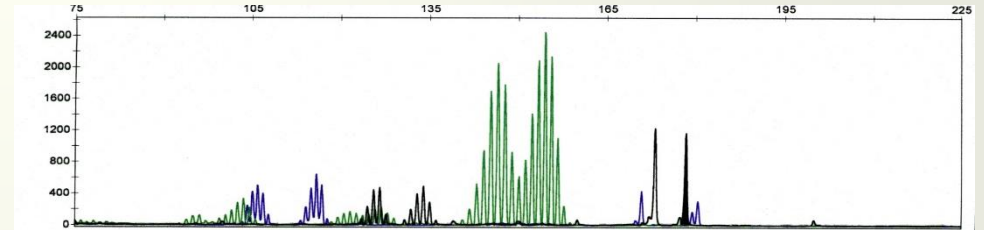
Signature	Treatment Use	Germline Use
MSI	Immunotherapy	Lynch (HNPCC)
HRD (“BRCAness”)	PARPi, platinum	King (HBOC)
Transversion	Immunotherapy	<i>POLE/POLD1</i>
Ultra-hypermutation	Immunotherapy	CMMRD

MSI: Microsatellite instability; HNPCC: Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer; HRD: Homologous recombination repair deficiency; PARPi: Poly(ADP) ribose polymerase inhibitor; HBOC: Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer; CMMRD: Congenital mismatch repair deficiency

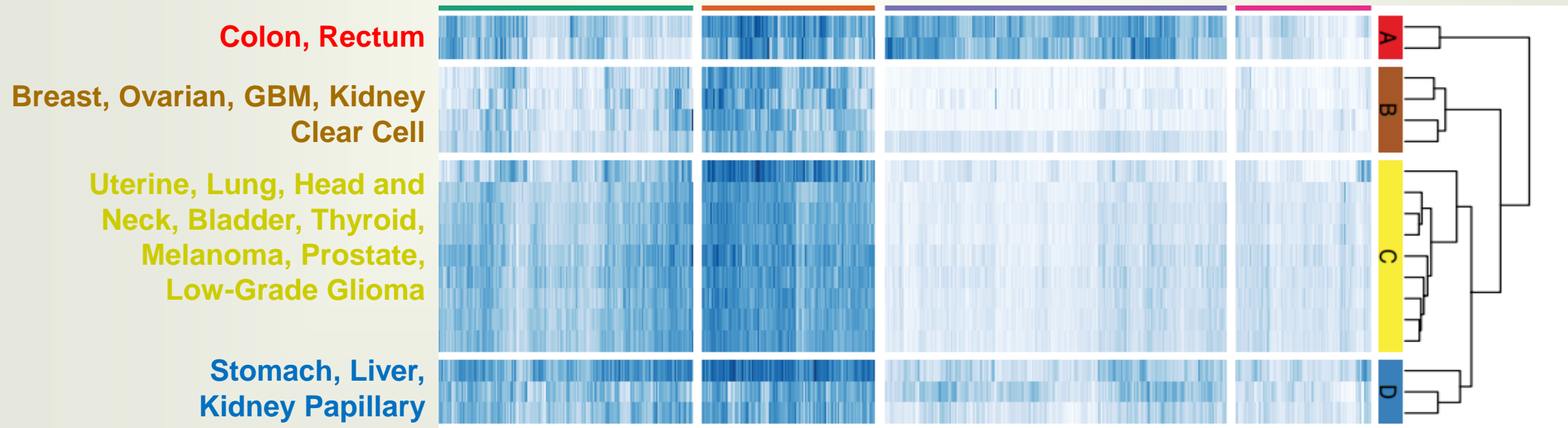
MSI/Mismatch Repair Deficiency (MMRd)

- **Microsatellite instability**
- **Single nucleotide mutation signatures**
(COSMIC 6,15,20,26)
- **Hypermutation** (usually)

MMRd: Mismatch Repair deficiency



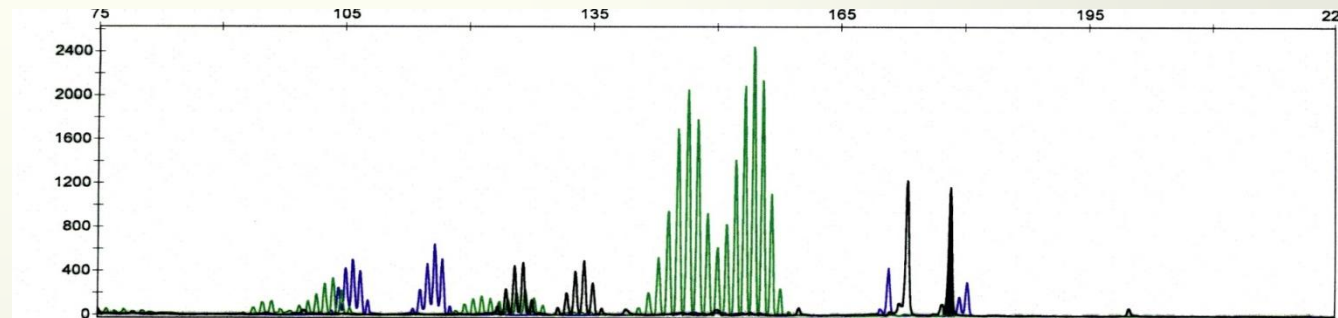
MSI Signatures Are Not The Same Between Cancer Types



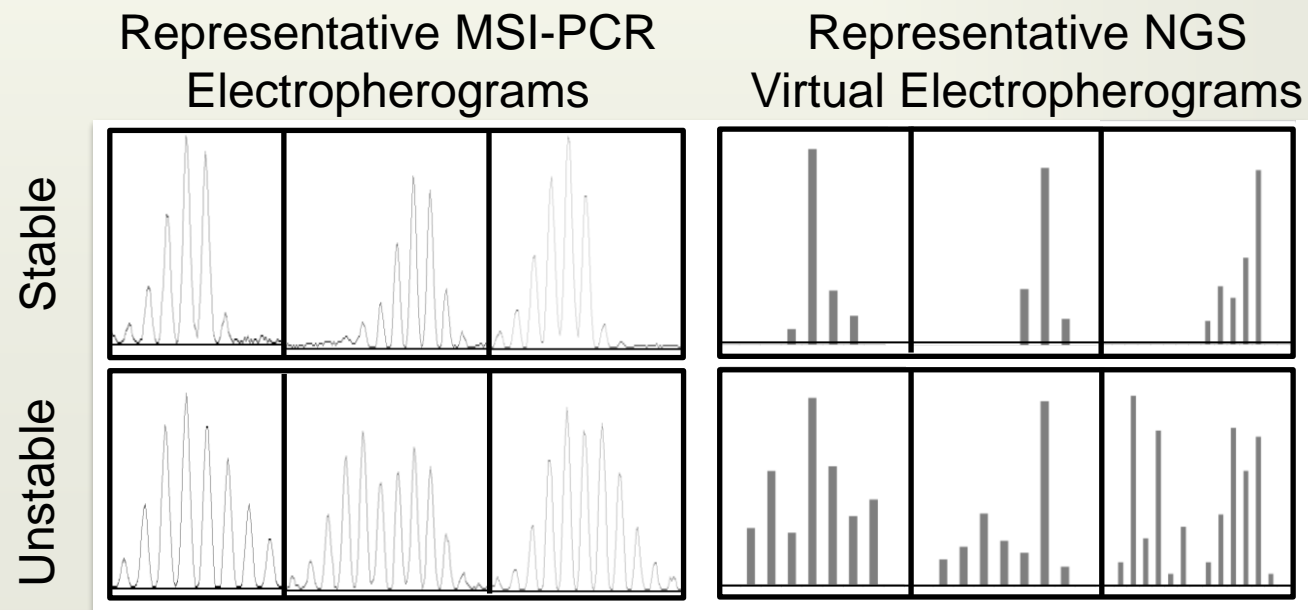
Hause et al. 2016 *Nat. Med.* PMID:27694933

How to MSI/MMRd Assays Work?

**Capillary
Electrophoresis**
(Traditional Method)



**Next Generation
Sequencing**
(Modern Method)



Salipante et al. (2014) *Clinical Chemistry* PMID:24987110

MSI/MMRd Clinical Utility

- Checkpoint Blockade immunotherapy

FDA News Release

FDA approves first cancer treatment for any solid tumor with a specific genetic feature

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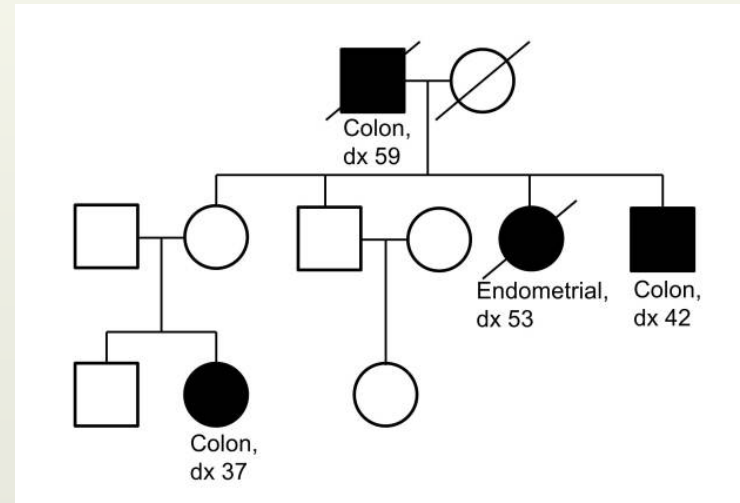
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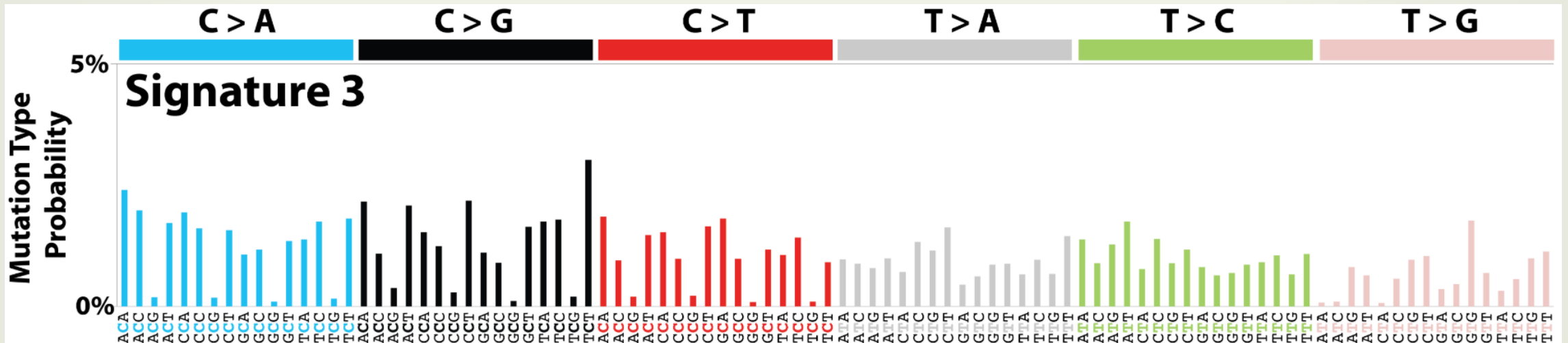
May 2017

- Lynch screening

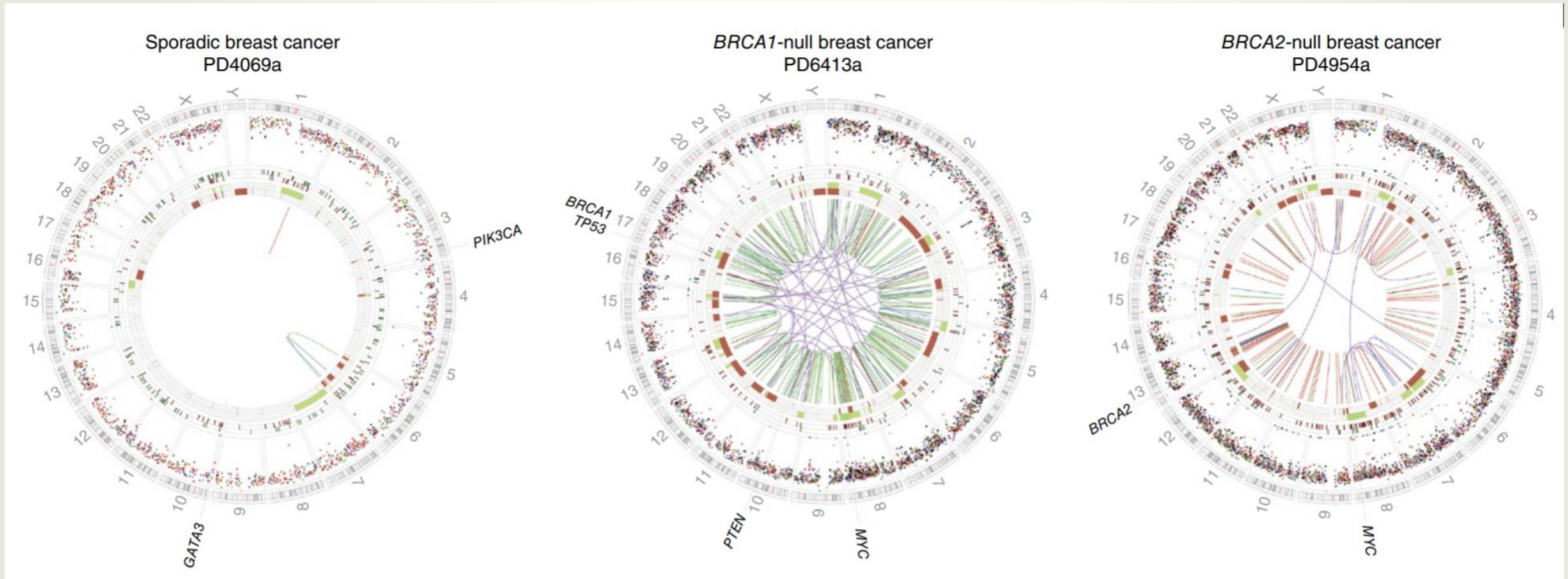


HRD Signature

- High level of loss of heterozygosity (LOH)
- Telomeric imbalance
- Deletions with microhomology (>3bp)
- Large Rearrangements



HRD Signature: ↑Rearrangements



Davies et al. (2017) *Nat. Genetics*

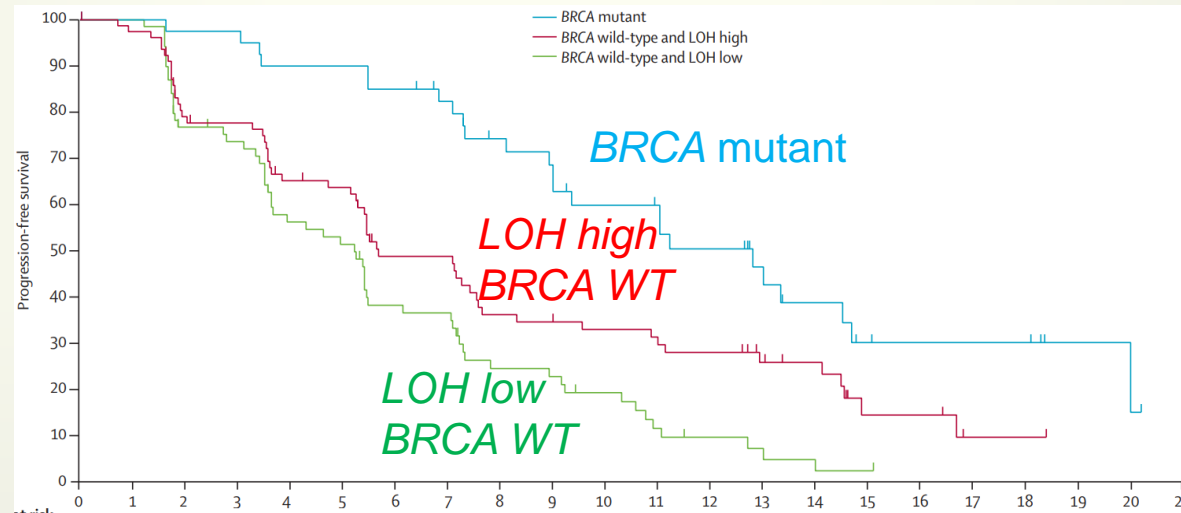
How Do HRD Score Assays Work?

- Level of LOH (high or low)
- “Genomic Instability Score”
 - LOH + Telomeric Imbalance + Large Rearrangements
- Newer Tests Have Additional Elements

LOH: Loss of Heterozygosity

HRD Clinical Utility

- PARPi
- Platinum



Adapted from
Swisher et al.
(2017) *Lancet Onc.*

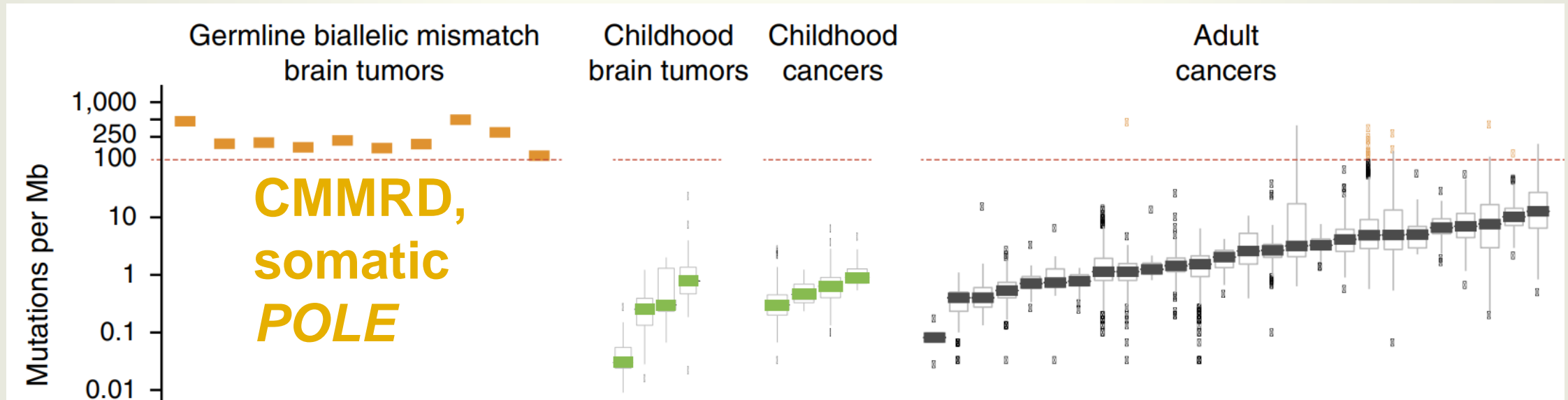
- Variant Classification

PARPi: Poly(ADP) Ribose Polymerase Inhibitor

POLE/POLD1

- Ultramutation (~>50 mutations/Mb)
- Transversions, C>A, G>T
- Immunotherapy responsiveness likely

Ultra-Hypermutation

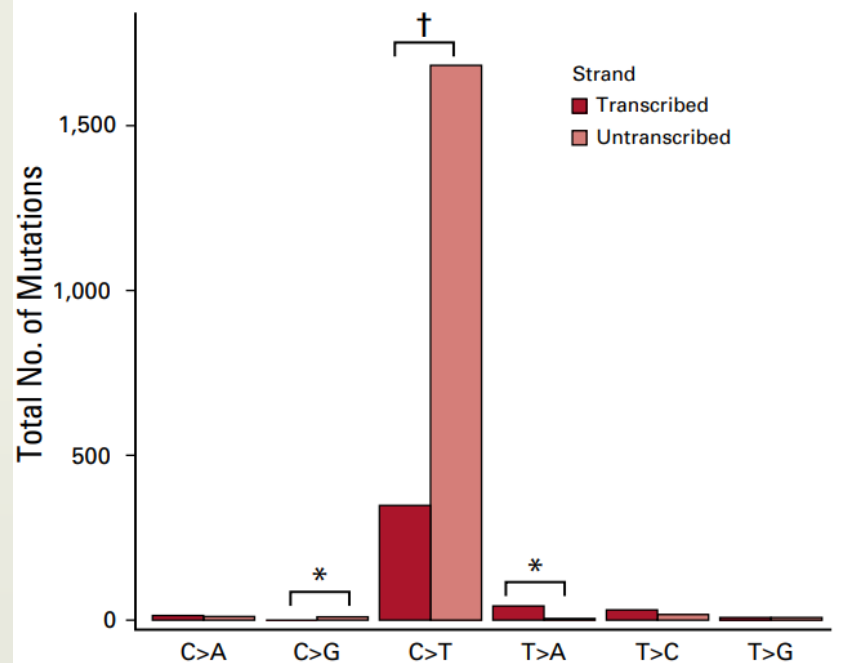


Shilen et al. 2015 *Nat. Genet.* PMID:25642631

Unusual Signatures

case report

Response to Pembrolizumab in a Patient With Xeroderma Pigmentosum and Advanced Squamous Cell Carcinoma



**Nucleotide Excision
Repair Deficiency
Signature**

Tumor in child with bi-allelic
germline *XPC* mutation

Tumor Mutation Signatures Can Inform Germline Variant Classification

- Best established with MMR VUS, looking for MSI
- Increasingly used *BRCA1/2* VUS, looking for HRD
- *POLE/POLD1* VUS, looking for transversion signature

VUS= variant of uncertain significance, MMR= mismatch repair, HRD= homologous recombination DNA repair deficiency

Summary

- Tumor **mutation signatures** increasingly **used to guide cancer treatment**
- Mutation **signatures can help in a germline** cancer predisposition **workup**
- Mutation signatures **can assist with variant classification**



Thank You!

